HISTORIC SIEGES.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

agree with the less astonishing, but more natural and minute account of Herodotus. According to the latter Cyrus (not Darius the Mede) marched at the head of the Medo-Persian army against the great city: Nabonadius, the Babylonian king (not Belhazzar), hearing of his approach, set out with all his orces to meet him. The two armies fought a dreadful and bloody battle not far from the city of Babyion itself. Nabonadius was defeated and retired with his shattered forces within the walls of the imperial city. The Babylonians even now had but intule fear of the ultimate result of the struggle. They possessed stores of provisions sufficient to last a period of iwenty years, and the river Euphrates, passing through the centre of the city, gave them abundant water. Cyrus, astonished at the strength and extent of the walls, himself almost despaired of ever getting inside them. However, he patiently set to work digging trenches, and environed the city so that no new supplies of any kind could enter it. He employed the rost of his sim, which have a canal to lead off the water of the Euphrates into an immense lake. During we years the Babylonilans troubled themselve came upon the walls and canal to lead off the water of we supplies of a supplies of a supplies of the life of the stately old city, indeed, still renor in its accustomed channels. The share still prepared the banquets of the Chaldean literati, who seem to have formed its nobility, and in the bazaars the artizans wove costly robes embroidered with golt thread, or fashloned the curious sticks headed with carved devices which every Babylonian citizen was required to carry, or cut precious stones and set them in rich red, soit, virgin gold. Little indeed did they dream that all these treasures would fall into the hands of the stern, bearded Meedes and Persians, who grimly walted without the gates. At last a great Hapylonian restival was about to be ceicurated, and Cyrus resolved to make his final assault. This festival is said to have been that of the Babylonian venus, who was worshipped with hideously osseche rites. At any rate the whole city acandoned lised to unrestrained ilcense and flot, and the canal was broken in, and the waters of the Euphrates silently flowed into the lake, leaving the bed of the river fordable for the Medo-Persian troops. Each street of the city along palm with the device of the same campaign in which he destroyed by the desparing cries of his subjects, the King rushed on the river was detended by huge gates of brass, but even the subject of the most famed and splendid ci

indeous streams of blood. All this heroism, however, falled to repei the invaders, and Tunic Carthage was numbered among the cities of the past. The Carthage that rose on its ruins was a Roman city.

JERCSALEM

has endured perhaps more of the horrors of war in the shape of sieges than any other historical city. Josephus enumerates six sieges that it suffered prior to the destruction of the city by Intus. The most terrible among these was that carried on by Nebuchadnezzar. Zedexiah, the King of the Jews, had sworn feaity in the name of the God of Abraham to the Babylonian empire. He suddenly, however, rebeiled, and the great King marched upon the Hoty City. We have but few particulars of the siege. It lasted eighteen months. Nebuchadnezzar reared up outside the wails huge mounds of earth, and upon these again high towers were constructed, se as to defend the Babylonian archers and at the same time enable tham to throw their dark and arrows with effect into the city. Inside the wails the Jews were last dying by famine and by what Josephus quaintly terms a "pestilential distemper." But the besieged manifully held out until at last they grew too weak numerically to resist the foc. The city and the Temple were destroyed after they fell into the hands of the great King. Subsequently Jerusatem sustained sieges of greater or less severity by Shishak, King of Egypt; by Antiochus, by Pompey and by Herod. Then, in the second year of the reign of Vespasian, came the terrible siege of Titus, which was marked by horrors that make the heart sick to contemplate. Inch by inch the Jews disputed the posse sion of the doomed city, though divided by intestine strife and perishing daily by hundreds of starvation. So extreme was the famine that the unhappy people ale their own ordere, rided the tombs and devoured dead bodies, and it is even stated that women siew their sucking babes and cooked them for lood. But the Romans took first the Tower of Antonia, then the remple, which was set in fismes and oestroyed, which was set in fismes

barous age.

Jerusalem was again taken by the Persians in the barous age.

Jerusaiem was again taken by the Persians in the year 614, and by the Baraccus under Rhahif Omar, who built the mosque that bears his name, in 637. Once more, in 1629, it was besieged—this time by the Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon. Prigrums to the Holy City still trace out the camps of the Christian army. The siege was begun on the 7th of June and lasted forty days. The defence was in the hands of the Calibris lientenant, Aladin, who displayed signal shilly. The garrison numbered 40,000 Turks and Arabians. The force of the Crusaders was too small to completely invest the city, and the attack was therefore confined to the northern and western sides. A general assault was made on the fifth day of the siege, but the Christians were repulsed with terrible slanghter. Two movable turrets were then constructed by some Genoese engineers, and taken to the most neglected part of the walls, One tower was burned by the defenders, but the other was more successful, and on the 16th of July the cross supplanted the crescent on the walls of the Holy City. The next three days were employed by the victors in the indiscriminate slaughter of the Moslems, 70,000 of whom were sacrificed to the inantical fury of their foes. The recapture of Jerusalem eighty-eight years later, by Saladin, was happity marked by no such atrockies. Several times subsequently the city has changed masters, but the foregoing are the principal sieges it has had to endure.

changed masters, but the foregoing are the principal sieges it has had to endure.

ROME,
another holy city, and one which for nearly twenty-five centuries has been either the military or coclesiastical mistress of the world, has also suffered frequent sleges. The first deserving notice took place in the iniancy of the republic, when the Gauls made their first incursion into Italy, under Brennus. The Roman army, in spite of its superior weapons and discipline, was signally defeated some eleven miles from Rome on the banks of the Alia, by the barbarian invaders. The people of the city were seized with the greatest consternation, and lost that presence of mind which forms the only means of escape from grave national disasters. The Senators, however, displayed a heroism almost unexampled in history. While the able-bodied men hastened to the citadel, which they resolved to defend to the last, these aged Romans, eighty in number, calmly waited in their accustomed places in the Council Chamber the arrival of the Gauls. The latter, when they first entered the chamber, were astonished beyond measure, and serfously thought that the immortal gods had themselves descended in human form to interfere in behalf of the city. One of the chiefs, however, having seized the priest Papirius by the beard, the indignant Roman struck him with his ivory official sceptre, and the entire Senate perished in the tumult that ensued. The Gauls then plandered the city, and, having set it on fire, invested the citadel, which was built on the summit of a steep cliff, accessible only by a narrow path that could be easily defended. A Roman army was,

The hack bands came over
The Aips and their snow.

With Bourbon the Rover
They crossed the wide Po.

After a severe slege Rome fell into the hands of the most terrible foces she had ever met—a mingged horde of adventurers, some of whom, born the children of the Church, had thrown of her authority and delighted to humiliate and pionder her, white others, educated in a gloomy and perveried form o. Protestantism, burned with anabaptist zeal to purily her aitars with blood and fire. The Constable de Bourbon was slain in the assault which gained the city. His followers, however, remained mine months in Rome, and abandoned themselves with scarcely any restraint to every dark temptation of cruelty, lust and rapine. A full description of these horrors is given in Robertson's "Charles V."

The last siege of Rome was in 1849, when the French throops under General Ondinet marched to the rescue of the Holy Father from the Garibaldians. The 'reds' prepared for a vigorous defence. The French myested the city on the 3d June, and began the attack by an energetic assault, in which 800 Romans were killed. The assailants were, however, repuised, and the city held out with unfilinghing patriotism until the 30th June, when some breaches made by the attacking batteries rendered it no longer tenable. The French and not, however, enter Rome in lorce until the 20th 400 Romans were slain.

Constantinoptic.

enjoys the distinction probably of having been more frequently besieged than any other city in Europe. It would be a difficult matter to record how many times she has been sacked. But local tradition asserts that she has suffered seven great and signally bloody and terrible slegges. Of these only three will be now particularly moticed—the two sieges by the army of the Crusaders in 1203 and 1204 and the final capture of the city by the Tarks under Soltan Mohammed. The first slegge by the Crusaders though three will be now particularly moticed—the two sieges by the army of the Crusaders in 1203 and 1204 and the final capture of the cit

lantly endeavored to wan their way into the city. They were repulsed, with heavy loss, and almost immediately after the Emicoror Alexias, ignorant of the danger in which the rest of the city was involved, salited out with sixty squadrons of Greek cavairy. These completely a reconnect not considered and but for the Venetians, who abandoned most of the a-tvantages they had gained in order to rescue their ailies, the besteging force might have been, perhaps, destroyed by the overwhelming numbers of the bestigged. But the cowardly Greek according to the considered and the cowardly Greek according to the company of the

The strategy of the control of the c

Girt with purple seas,
and the Church of St. Sophia, nearly as fine as St.
Peter's, and built to be a temple of the cross for all
ages, is now a Mussulman mosque, in which daily
the ulemas recite the fables of the Koran.
Most of the more striking sieges of antiquity have
now been given, and we enter upon modern times.
Here the vast number of stately crites that have suffered the presence of a beleaguering army is almost
bewildering. Turn into whatever history you willof Italy, of Austria, of France, of Spain—and every
few pages you will encounter some record of this
phase of warfare. Only a few even of the more celebrated will be noticed. It is, of course, impossible
to make this article a complete record of modern
sleges.

phase of warfare. Only a few even of the more ceipbrated will be noticed. It is, of course, impossible
to make this article a complete record of modern
sleges.

PARIS

by no means at present suffers the horrors of a slege
for the first time. She was besieged four times by
the hardy Northmen during the ninth century—
three times with success. While the English held
France in the fifteenth century Joan of Arc
made a vain but vigorous attempt to wrest
Parls from their hands. Six years later
Dunois and the Comte de Richmond made a second
attempt, which was crowned with success. The
English garrison made a desperate resistance, refused to surrender even after all hope had gone, and
were to a man put to the sword. The most terrible
slege Parls has ever suffered, however, was that by
Henri IV. after the battle of Ivry. Parls had for
years been recognized as "the heart of the League,"
and determined to keep out the terrible Bearnais as
long as possible. A great many of the citizens left
the city, and others sent away their wives and children, but still 220,000 persons remained within the
walls. Henri's forces only numbered 15,000 men,
and he was, therefore, far too weak to make a general assault. His only resource was to reduce the
rehelious city by fannine. No stores for any lengthened period had been accumulated, and the citizens
were soon plunged into the horrors of starvation. The nobinity of Parls came nobly to the
rescue, and did all that cound be done. The
priests meited down the church plate and the ladies
gave away their jewels to relieve the starving multitiude. But provisions could not be bought, and it
was found that gold was not always the equivalent
of food. What followed is told with aimost revolting minuteness by Voltaire in the "inernade:"—"But
when the waters of the Seine ceased to bear to the
city the fruits of the navest, and when hunger already was seen in the streets, pale and cruej, and
pointing to the spectre of Death that followed in her
train, then, indeed, were heard frightu

JANUARY 29, 1871.—TRIPL

July, 30,000 persons perished of hunger. Henri himself pitted the besieged, and with a humanity touchingly royal, allowed several thousands of the more helpless of the citizens to pass through his lines. About the end of August the Duke of Parma marched to the relief of the city, and Henri, after a not very resolute attempt to surprise it by an escalade, was forced to raise the seige in the second week of September.

ROCHELLE.

Thirty years later, in those same Huguenot wars, another French city, La Rochelle, suffered a siege of singular severity. Rochelle was the headquarters of the Huguenot party. It was a scaport and contained about forty thousand inhabitant, who were almost entirely Profestant. Inflamed by the promises of England, the Rochellois one 1, raised the standard of rebellion in 1627. At first the Duke d'Anjou was sent down to reduce them to submission, but soon after King Louis and Cardinal Richelteu themselves went to the scene of operations. Richelieu assumed the conduct of the siege, and displayed striking capacity and energy. The English at the same time were besieging the Isle of Rhe, opposite Rochelle, but were soon compelled to relinquish the attack, leaving guns, standards and prisoners behind. To reduce the city Richelieu now undertook a work involving an enormous expenditure of patient labor. This was no less a task than to construct a wait, or mole, across the whole front of the port, with the exception of a small opening in the centre, commanded by heavy batteries. This work was begun in November. 1627, and in spite of a rather severe winter was carried on with ceaseless diligence until in the spring it was nearly completed. A large boom placed floating before the sea face of the wall rendered its destruction a work of extreme difficulty; and the forts at the landward ends were finished and armed by May. When, therefore, the English fleet returned to the attack they found it impossible to communicate with Rochelle. Still the Rochellois held out with the obstina against his own breast. The populace were in time reduced to feed on leather, on mussels thrown up by the sea, on seaweed, and even yet more kathsome food. Once more an English fleet attempted to food. Once more an English fleet attempted to come to their relief, and made a gallant attempt with a powder vessel to oreak through the boom. But the effort was vain. Soon the Duchess de Rohan and the ladies in the city asked leave to pass through the beleavering lines, but, permission was refused. the ladies in the city asked leave to pass through the beleaguering lines, but permission was refused. Such starving wretches as attempted to escape were driven back to the gates with rods or hanged as rebies or penned between the walls and the besteging lines, while king Louis, from an apartment which looked over the fosse, feasted his eyes with their agonies. Sixteen thousand men perished of hunger, and still the sturdy Mayor held out. "There were still enough men, "he said, "to shut the gates," and roughly boxed the ears of a judge who proposed to capitulate. But at last, on the 27th October, having been for three days absolutely without food, the city surrendered, after a thirleen months' siege, obtaining, it must be confessed, very favorable terms from the generolity of Richelieu.

AMIENS.

mment citizens should be sent to him, barefooted and oareheaded, carrying the keys of the city in their hands and with ropes around their necks. He declared he would hang these unior-tunate men, but would spare the rest of the city. The entreaties of his wife Philippa. however, induced him to refrain from so brutal a murder, especially as the citizens who had delivered themselves into his hands had voluntarily accepted their fate. The Queen, having begged their lives, carried them into her tent, ordered a repast to be prepared for them, made them a present of money and clothes and dismissed them. The King then drove all the French population from the city and repeopled it with Englishmen. It remained in English hands until 1558. It had by that time been fortuled so strongly as to be deemed impregnable, but it was taken after a short siege by the Duke of Guise. This time it was taken by surprise, not reduced by marshes, impassable except over a dyke guarded by marshes, impassable except over a dyke guarded by the two castles of St. Agatha and Newmann Bridge. Owing to this the English were accustomed to recall a great part of the garrison at the end of autumn and send them back in the spring. The Duke of Guise, in consequence of this foolish weakness of the defensive force, was enabled to storm the dyke, and thus, after 200 years of English occupation. Calais again became a French city.

BELGRADE, in Servia, on the banks of the Danube, has been several times besieged. In 1486 the Turks first attacked it, but were repulsed by John Hunniades with a loss of 40,000 men. It was, however, taken by Sultan Solyman in 1522, retaken by the imperialists in 1688, and again feli into Turkish hands two years later. In 1717 it suffered a severe siege by Prince Eugene. The Turkish garrison was 30,000 strong. The Sultan, as soon as he heard of the investment of the city, despatched a force of 200,000 men to its relief. This force, outnumbering the besiegers three to one, encircled the army of Prince Eugene. Here was, indeed, a si

suffered a great slege by the Turks in 1529, under suffered a great slege by the Turks in 1529, under Solyman the Magnificent, who had an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the slege with a loss of 70,000 troops. The city was again besieged by the Turks on the 14th July, 1553. The Emperor called in the aid of Sobjeski, the King of Poland. The besieged had been reduced in a few weeks to the last extremity of famine, and a pestilence was also raging in their ranks. The suburbs of the city had already been destroyed and the principal outworks taken, and an assault by storm was almost hourly expected. In this dire strait Sobjeski lound the imperial city when he arrived with an advance guard of 3,000 men. As soon as the Polish troops came up Sobjeski lound himself at the head of 60,000 men in ail. The battle that ensued was singularly one-sided. The Turks were swept away as if by magic, leaving in their camp booty of the greatest value. Subsequently Vienna was taken by Murat in 1805, and again by the Frenci in the following year.

ANTWERP has many times suffered capture. After a long siege it was taken by the Duke of Parma in 1885. In 1706 it surrendered to Mariborough without any attempt at defence, and forty years latter was taken by Mar-

it surrendered to Mariborough without any attempt at defence, and forty years later was taken by Mar-snal Saxe. The French held it in 1792, and again from it surrendered to Mariborough without any attempt at defence, and forty years later was taken by Marsnal Saxe. The French held it in 1792, and again from 1794 till 1814. In the civil war between the Heigians and the Dutch, in 1820, it was taken by the former; but the Dutch garrison, having retired to the citadel, cannonaded the town with red hot balls and shells, and inflicted immense injury. They were, however, forced to surrender, and the independence of Belgium, was acknowledged by all Europe. The King of the Netherlands again began war in 1831; but a French army ef 50,000 men was fant to assist Belgium, and Antwerp was again taken the following year. In these vicinstitudes of fortune the city has had frequently to experience the horrors of an invested city; but the details are merely a repetition of the unvarying story of famine and pestilence.

LEYDEN

was suddenly besieged by Valdez in 1574, before its inhabitants could provide themselves with supplies of food. The Spaniards surrounded it with sixty-two forts, and as the Duton army had been dispersed and Leyden was an inland town, its speedy reduction seemed inevitable. William of Orange proposed a curious means of relieving the city. The Dutch navy was still formidable, and he suggested the flooding of the country.

"Better to spoil the land than lose it," cried he. The dikes were cut; but alast the ships fatied to reach the walls of Leyden, and the Dutch skippers, whose broad-brimmed hats bore an inscription—"Better Turkish than Popish"—were beside themselves with chagrin. Six thousand of the inhabitants meanwhile died of hunger. At length a strong breeze sprung up and drove the water into the trenches of the Spannards, who were forced to seek safety in hight. The boats of the releving ships hastened to the walls and distributed n-h and bread to the famishing citzens. Fitteen hundred of the Spaniards were either drowned or siain. The auniversary of this singular delivery is still celebrated as a festival in Leyden. It is, perhaps, the most curious example of rewarded patience in history. In no other land than the Netherlands, of course, would it have been possible.

than the Netherlands, of course, would it have been possible.

MAGDEBURG

In the evil days of the Thirty Years war fell a victim to horrors such as in modern history are almost without a parailel. It had already suffered a protracted slege by Maurice, of Saxony, in consequence of its having ardently embraced the principles of the Reformation, and had on that occasion been reduced to submission by famine. Walienstein also took it after a seven months' slege, but behaved with characteristic generosity. It was reserved for the savage Tilly to revive on a modern stage the enormities of ancient history. In May, 1631, he carried it by assault, and massacred 30,000 of its inhabitants without distinction of sex or age. He then set the city in langes, leserving from destruction only the cathedral and 140 houses. Some idea of the atrocious cruelty of this monster may be formed from the despatch he forwarded to his government, announcing his success. He says, "such a victory has not been since the fall of Jeruseiem and Troy." He executed the commandant, and then inscribed upon his house, "Remember the tenth of May, 1631." He need have had httle fear that his crimes would be soon forgotten.

Bernis, was the sheemed of the Crumsfore understance of the state and only observed the common and only observed the state of the common and only observed the state of the common and only observed the common and observed the

RELAND'S WARRIORS.

The Siege at Sweeny's Still Maintained-The Feniau Chiefs as Scribes Photographing the People of Liberty-They Have Accepted a Reception Tendered by the Municipality of

The Irish citizens of New York are still excited in consequence of the arrival of the liberated Fenian prisoners in this the metropolis of the United States. From sunrise till long after night had set in groups of men-friends, sympathisers and relatives-occu after the snow had commenced to fall in ominous quantities group after group came and disappeared hand of those whose cause they heartily espouse, There are some among their admirers who are not backward in expressing their disapproval of the manner in which
THEY HAVE SECLUDED THEMSELVES

since their arrival, in refusing the reception pre-pared and offered by the city of New York. Inside the building, on the stairs and corridors leading to people remained standing for hours, waiting pa-tiently for their turn to enter the apartments and get a sight of the "boys." But it was waiting in good earnest. Out of the entire number only two of the arrivals—Dennis bowling and William Mulcany, both prepossessing, good looking men, on

had left its indelible traces, were deputed to act as the committee of reception. This, of course, was slow work, but it had to be undergone, and was undertaken and carried out with great spirit.

Many were the handsnakings and hearty congratulations of those who called to visit them to the land of liberty, where the green flag of Erin can have a place and wave in utter defiance of every monarchy or despotical power. They have decided to adopt some course of action as soon as the pressure of visitors shall have ceased to interfere

to adopt some course of action as soon as the pressure of visitors shall have ceased to interfere with the privacy necessary for such a consummation, and they have stated that no time will be lost by them in arriving at Some unifer the public of their sincerity in the task they have undertaken. Up to two o'clock yesterday they were engaged in writing to their friends in Ireland, giving a description of the honors and reception tendered them by the citizens of New York, through Tammany, &c.

Mr. James Heinnessy, one of the representatives of the Tammany Hall General Committee, introduced himself, and tendered them, on benalf of the committee, a reception at Tammany Hall, the date to be arranged among themselves. The chiefs did not give a reply, but have promised to send a written answer to the invitation.

A RECEPTION ACCEPTED FROM THE CITIZENS.

Subsequently Aldermen Heatey, Welch and Dimond called upon them and odiered them a reception on behalf of the municipality of the city. These genetiemen tendered the hospitantly as coming direct from the citizens without reference to any political feeling, and consequently

THE FENIAN EXILES ACCEPTED THE INVITATION and agreed to attend a meeting to be held at the City Hall at three o'clock to-morrow to arrange the necessary details and preliminaries. Several members of the Savage branch of the Fenian Brotherhood of New York were present; also Colonel William Nicholson, of Troy; Jonn McCarty, Messrs, Real, McCormick, Eagan and others, in reply to various speeches O'Donovan Rossa and General Burke expressed their thanks for the favors conferred upon them in short and well directed remarks.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 27-5 P. M.—Consois closed at 92% for money and account. American securities closed atriner; Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90%; 1868, 90%; 1867, 88%; ten-forties, 85%, Railway stocks closed frim—Eric, 184; Illinois Central, 110%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28%.

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, Jan. 26.—United States ave-twenty bonds closed frimer at 95% for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27-5 P. M.—Cotton closed steaty; midding unlands, 8d. a 826.; LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—5 P.
M.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands, 8d. a 83cd.;
middling Orleans, 83cd. a 8 3cf. The sales of the day foot up
12 000 baies, including 3.0-0 baies for export and speculation,
sales of cotton on ship named loading at Mobile, at 8d. a
83cd. for middling Mobile. The stock of cotton alloat bound
to this port is 4:0,00c baies, of which 23cd,000 are American.
Stock on hand, 565,000 baies, of which 247,000 baies are
American. The receipts of the week foot up 73,000 bales,
including 35,000 baies of American.
LIVERPOOL BEADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan.
27—5 P. M.—Corn.—No. 2 new mixed, 35s. 3d. Peas, 42s.
Wheat—California white, ills. 11d. a 12s.; red Western, No. 2s
to No. 1, 10s. 6d. a 11s.; red winter, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 4d. The
receipte of wheat for the past three days foot up 20,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American. Flour, 28s. 6d.
LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan.
27—5 P. M.—Lard, 60s. 6d. Pork casier at 91s.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—5
P. M.—Common roain, 6s. 9d. a 7s.
LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 27—5
P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 6d. a 4bs. 2d. Calcutta inseed, 5ss. 3d. a
50s. 6d. American hops tirmer. Spirits petroscum firmer at
1s, 6d.

MISCELL INFOUS. BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,

beg leave to announce that the above sale will be continued until the lat of February, the date of our semi-annual stock taking. We invite the special attention of our customers and our purchasers generally to the unprecedented bargains in Fashionable Dress Goods, which, having been easorted from reserve stock, will be offered on Monday, January 23, as follows:

ALL WOOL PLAIDS.

Two cases Scotch Plaids, yard and a half wide, all colors, at \$1, real value \$2.50.

ALL WOOL FRENCH SATIN DE CHENES.
Three cases of real French Satins in all the fashicloth, high and medium co.ora, the most desirable if or suits, at 60c.; recent wholesale price 70c.

ALL WOOL FRENCH SERGES.

Two cases finest quality, in all colors, for suits and wrappers, will be offered at 75c.; cost \$1 10 to import. EMPRESS CLOTHS.

Three cases all wool real French Empress Cloths, in various colors, suitable for all seasons, at 50c.; real value 75c.

MERINOS.

Four cases of all wool French Merinos, a full assortment of colors, at 50c, and 55c, recent wholesale price 87%c, and 58c, in the work of these celebrated fabries next season, in consequence of the war, particular attention is called to the inducements here offered. These goods are most suitable for wrappers and street wear.

The above goods will be exhibited on the first noor, near main entrance on Broadway.

Two cases finest quulity, eciebrated Buffalo brand, will be effered to close at 75c. and 85c.; herstofore soid at \$1 and \$1 25c.

SILK WARP TAMISE.

One case fine Black Silk Warp Tamise, in three grades.

Will be sold at a bargain.

BLACK CRETONNE.

Full assortment; all grades; very low. BLACK CASHMERE D'ETE FOR SUITS.

Just imported. From fine to superfine quality.

GLOVES.
200 dozen fine quality ladies' French Kid Gloves, at \$1 55

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

continue to offer the balance of their Silk Stock, prior to the 1st of February, at low prices, to close the season.

FANCY SILKS.

An invoice of Gris Rayes, just from the steamer, spitable for Spring, will be opened at \$1.25—a great bargain.

Also

An large invoice of Black and White Check, all sizes, will be opened on Monday, 35th inst., at \$1.55.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

400 pieces 24-inch, 25-inch and 28-inch, all boiled Taffetas, a celectrated brand, at prices lower than ever before offered, viz.: —24-inch, 81 375; 25-inch, 21 50, and 28-inch, 81 375. The above goods are confidently recommended for service. BLACK GROS GRAINS, 24-inc b, at \$2, \$2 50, \$3, \$3 50 and \$4.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
24-inch, at \$2, \$2.25. \$2.50, \$5 and upwards, which purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Having made a special department for Gents' Furnishing Goods, attention is called to the superior quality and low prices of all our goods, which we warrant to be as represented. Gentlemen will here find all the latest styles of TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, PINS, UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS, With every variety of desirable goods, at prices unusually low.

Orders received and promptly executed.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET. ALL SILK LYONS VELVETS. The balance of our stock of 28-inch, 22-inch and 36-inch ALL SILK LYONS VELVETS will be offered at prices from Si0 upwards. A great reduction from previous prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.

ORNS CURED—50C. EACH. BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, Ac., cured by Dr. RIGE, 208 Broadway, corner Falson street, New York, and M2 Fullon street, corner Clark, Brook-lyn. Amhibiator cure Corns, Bunions, &c., Mo.